

## CHICAGO'S MAYOR TELLS HARDING HE IS AGAINST DAWES

Opposition to Latter's Selection for Treasury Portfolio Shows Strength.

REACHES INTO SENATE

Some of President-Elect's Former Colleagues Regard Illinoisan as Wilsonite.

SCHURMAN ALSO CONFEES

Believes New Administration Will Evolve Satisfactory World Society Plan.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Marion, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago came to Marion to-day at the invitation of President-elect Harding for a conference, presumably over the question as to whether Charles G. Dawes should be formally invited to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mayor Thompson is understood to have made it clear to Mr. Harding that his political organization is unalterably opposed to the Chicago banker. The Thompson-opposition goes back to the Public Utilities Commission fight last spring, when Mr. Dawes came out in a public letter attacking the City Hall attitude toward the commission. While the argument of the Illinois political boss naturally received consideration by Mr. Harding, the real opposition to Mr. Dawes lies deeper than this. It extends to an influential group in the United States Senate with which Mr. Harding worked as a Senator.

**Basis of Opposition.** The spokesman of that group has been Mr. Charles McNamara, who until Mr. Dawes was too close to the Wilson Administration and Mr. McAdoo, and that he was active in trying to get confirmation of John Skelton Williams as Controller of the Currency. This is an appointment which the Republicans had been fighting for two years. Mr. Harding, however, is inclined to appoint a "Chicago man" to this post, and the best information available is that Mr. Dawes's name is still on his tentative Cabinet list.

The fight over this and other Cabinet posts will be kept up until Mr. Harding leaves for a rest in the South. It is expected he will leave on January 20, and pass ten days or two weeks aboard Senator Joseph E. Brewster's houseboat before settling down at St. Augustine to prepare his inaugural address and his message to Congress.

The visit paid to Mr. Harding to-day by Charles Barrett of Georgia, president of the Farmers Union, also revived Cabinet speculation. Mr. Barrett, who heads one of the largest and most influential farmers' associations in the country, urged Mr. Harding to name Henry C. Wallace of Iowa as Secretary of Agriculture. Evidently the fight that has been made by the packers and the live stock marketing interests against Mr. Wallace has stirred the latter's friends to extra effort. They rushed Mr. Barrett to Marion to clinch the appointment if possible.

It is also the understanding that Charles E. Hughes of New York has not yet accepted an invitation to become Secretary of State, and persons who recently advocated the selection of Mr. Hughes are becoming apprehensive that something might have happened to make it impossible for Mr. Hughes to accept.

**Rule of Justice and Law.**

The President-elect continued his international policy discussions in a conversation with Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University. After their talk Dr. Schurman said he was deeply impressed by Mr. Harding's programme and that it was a real programme of definite nature. Analyzing the Harding plan he finds that it falls into four main ideas. These are codification of international law, a world court of justice for the settlement of justiciable disputes, a world conference for the codification of disputes that cannot be settled by fixed law or which touch national honor, and partial disarmament.

"We talked about the League of Nations and he outlined what purposes he had in mind," said Dr. Schurman. "These are chiefly to establish the rule of justice and law rather than of force in the world. Consequently the codification of international law, the establishment of a world court of justice for the settlement of justiciable disputes and the creation of a world conference for the codification of issues of a political or non-justiciable character would naturally follow."

In addition, there is the urgent and immediate question of disarmament. It is obvious that Senator Harding had thought of all these questions exhaustively and has reached a tentative programme that will accomplish the end desired by the American people and satisfy the full requirements of humanity and civilization.

"As we learn from his speeches during the campaign, Senator Harding has genius for conciliation and conference. In the exercise of it he is now ascertaining the public sentiment of the United States. I suppose no man living has such a correct sense of the aspirations and ambitions of our people as he possesses. Therefore we may assume that the constructive plan he is elaborating will be acceptable to our people."

"But as it involves international policy it must also be acceptable to other nations, and it is obviously not possible for Senator Harding at present to possess assurances on that subject; nor can he have such assurances until he has become President and has entered into diplomatic relations with the nations of the world."

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## Money in Circulation Rises \$3.23 Per Capita

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Per capita circulation of money in the country increased \$3.23 last year. A Treasury statement to-day said that on January 1 there was \$6,340,436,718 in circulation, or \$59.12 per capita, as compared with \$5,960,382,866, or \$55.89 per capita, on January 1, 1920.

## PROFITEERS DAZED BY HARDING'S BOMB

Continued from First Page.

ple of Washington who are not concerned in the inaugural profits were pleased at the decision, for inauguration day is not so pleasant to the rank and file at the capital.

The Washington committee which has been arranging for the inauguration had expected the wildest sort of time just before and after the advent of the new President. The members, therefore, had been able to obtain a subscription list with contributions ranging from \$100 to \$5,000. Some of this money already has been spent. The local subscribers, of course, expected to get all this money back.

The hardest hit in Washington are the hotel keepers, particularly those along Pennsylvania avenue. There were other hotels where rates were equally as high as those on Pennsylvania avenue and many times higher than normal.

The word went out that a room with bath could be had for \$40 a day for not less than a week at inauguration time, making a total of \$2,800, although that room normally brings only \$4 a day. The other rates were in proportion and the general rule was five times the customary rate. The hotel and restaurant keepers planned to double food prices.

Dressmakers had begun to take orders for gowns to be worn at the inaugural ball. The ball had been a thing of the past for twelve years, since Mr. Taft took office, and its revival had been anticipated by the dressmakers as promising fortunes. They had ordered from wholesalers large quantities of silks, satins and trimmings.

Women who had expected to go to the inaugural ball in new costumes have been telephoning them all day, saying that the gowns they had ordered will not be needed.

The florists, who had been leaders in the movement for a great inaugural ball, are also in deep mourning.

## TROOPS MAY FOREGO TRIP.

Boston, Jan. 10.—President-elect Harding's expressed desire for simple inauguration ceremonies may cost Massachusetts troops a trip to Washington. Adjutant-General Jesse P. Stevens wrote to the capital to-day asking whether he should abandon plans for sending a representation of the Massachusetts National Guard on March 4.

## KENYON SAYS LOBBY CROOKS HAVE TO GO

One Concern Spending \$250,000 a Year in National Capital, Iowan Charges.

PINK TEAS ALSO ARE USED

Hog Island a Piker for Graft Compared With Muscle Shoals, Asserts Senator.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.

Charges were made in the Senate to-day that "pernicious lobbying" is being practised again in Congress and the proposal was made to pass laws to prevent it. Debate on the proposed expenditure of \$100,000,000 for the nitrate project at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was in progress and was being bitterly opposed by Senator Kenyon (Iowa), who made the charge.

"For graft and fraud," said Senator Kenyon, "Hog Island was a piker compared to Muscle Shoals, according to the report of the Graham Committee." He then asserted there was an active lobby here in the interest of the Muscle Shoals project and characterized the history of the matter, which has been before Congress for many years, as "a shameful record."

"I do not know where lobbying is going to stop," he said. "There are proper kinds of lobbies, but it is getting now so that Washington is swarming with lobbies of every kind, some good, some bad. You cannot get to your office without having some of these lobbyists intercepting you."

Senator Kenyon said there was also a "social" lobby to influence Congress.

"You can read every day of dinners and dances being given by the Lord knows who," he continued, "a favorite form of lobbying here."

He charged there was a large lumber lobby, an oil lobby and others here for "big business."

He criticized men in Congress who became lobbyists at the end of their service and suggested there should be some law to regulate it, as in several States, including Kansas.

"I have been informed," he said, "that one institution here is paying out \$250,000 a year in lobby fees, and it would be interesting to know if they are just interested to know if they are just interested in good sized fees."

Senator Walsh (Mass.), Democrat, said he hoped the presence of a large lobby "for the interests" was not due to the fact that they hoped for more favorable opportunities in the next Administration to get action they wanted.

"It is too true," Senator Walsh continued, "that the discussion of tariff measures and reforms in taxation laws has led to a stream of new arrivals in Washington to lobby for special legislation. If some action is not taken we will be much handicapped and embarrassed in our work purely in the next session of Congress."

## SELECTION URGED FOR IMMIGRATION

One Year Exclusion Act Not Favored by Railroad Representatives.

BILL IS LOSING SUPPORT

Senator Colt Says There Is No Indication Yet of Flood From Europe.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.

The problem of foreign immigration has no solution in emergency restriction but rather in enforcement of our present regulatory laws supplemented by new methods of classified selection of immigrants at ports of embarkation, according to the great weight of testimony submitted to-day to the Senate Committee on Immigration.

Special emphasis was given to this proposal by William S. Bennett, former New York Representative and also formerly a member of the Immigration Commission, and by a group of representatives of railroads dealing with labor and land development problems for their roads.

The delegation of railroad men included H. F. Hunter, central agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul of Chicago; C. L. Seagraves, supervisor of agencies of the Santa Fe of Chicago; E. C. Leedy, general agricultural development agent for the Great Northern of St. Paul, and H. W. Byrty, general immigration agent for the Northern Pacific of St. Paul.

Representative Johnson (Wash.), chairman of the House Immigration Committee, and John E. Trevor of New York, formerly a military intelligence officer in that city, were the only witnesses appearing to-day who favored the Johnson bill. Mr. Johnson submitted additional petitions from individuals and organizations asking for its enactment by the Senate and again urged enactment of the visa passport law, which expires by limitation on March 4 if not again approved by Congress.

A significant statement showing the attitude of some of the immigration committee was made by Senator Colt (R. I.), chairman of the committee, during the testimony of Mr. Trevor.

"The reports of this so-called flood of foreign immigration are based on two things," said Senator Colt. "First on the very large number of persons who want to come to America, and second on the alleged increase there will be in the facilities for bringing them to this country. Up to the present time actual arrivals here have not shown any indication of what one might call a flood. To-morrow we will have representatives of steamship companies here to ascertain the transportation situation."

"The figures show that the net increase in arrivals of immigrants down to the first of December, 1920, is not nearly equal to what it was before the war."

## November Tax Receipts Increase \$20,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Collections of income and excess profits taxes for November increased by more than \$20,000,000, as compared with November, 1919, according to reports made public to-night by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Receipts from these taxes for the month amounted to \$70,212,075, as against \$49,740,230 for the same month of 1919.

The aggregate receipts of the bureau for the month from all sources amounted to \$187,084,948, an increase of more than \$23,409,000 as compared with November, 1919, but the aggregate receipts from the beginning of the fiscal year, amounting to \$1,579,083,640, fell off by more than \$138,585,210 as against the corresponding period of 1919.

## SENATE HEARINGS END ON FORDNEY TARIFF

Opponents Concentrate Efforts to Defeat Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Hearings on the Fordney emergency tariff bill were ended by the Senate Finance Committee to-night after another day of appeals, either to be excluded or included, had opened up what supporters of the measure feared, and opponents hoped, would be the means of adding amendments to the bill as it passed the House.

Senators McCumber of North Dakota and La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican members of the committee, at the end of the hearings announced they had statements to make relative to the subject matter of the tariff. These will be read at a session on Thursday, when, it was indicated, several other Senators would also declare their attitude. Mr. McCumber's statement will concern the wheat duty, he said, and Mr. La Follette said his would be with respect to cheese.

## WILSON WILL AVOID DISARMAMENT STEP

Believes Question Should Be Left for Harding, Davis Tells Committee.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.

President Wilson will take no steps to bring about a conference on international disarmament, believing all such questions should be left to the incoming Administration. Under Secretary of State Davis told the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day.

Mr. Davis said no overture toward disarmament had been made to the State Department by foreign nations, with the exception of an invitation of the League of Nations to send a representative to a conference on reducing armament, which the President refused because the United States was not a member of the league.

Secretary Daniels also appeared before the committee on the disarmament question and unhesitatingly gave to President-elect Harding advice as to the national policy on this problem after March 4.

Mr. Daniels' advice was this: "The President-elect should call an international conference on disarmament in which all nations would be represented shortly after his inauguration."

While making little mention of the League of Nations as the cure for all the world's ills, as he was prone to do in the past, the Secretary reiterated his belief that unless the United States joins an international agreement to reduce the machinery of war it must have "inconspicuously the greatest navy in the world." He also opposed any agreement with Great Britain and Japan to declare a "holiday" in naval construction.

While Mr. Davis and Mr. Daniels were before the Naval Affairs Committee, representatives of the Women's Peace Society urged steps toward disarmament before the House Military Affairs Committee.

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